July, and at this late date, is like sending coals to the Parker Vein (patriotism forbid Newcastle), nay, like casting cinders. Briefly, then: The Glorious, in pursuance of the good example first set by Minister John Bigelow, the Fourth of July next following the close of the Rebellion, was honored with observance last Saturday, by the Paris-American colony at the Pré Catelan, in the Bois de Boulogne. Instead of a few dozens of men-men over-eating, and overdrinking, and over-toasting cold sentiments in a hot. fusty room-some hundreds of men, women, and children rather rationally enjoying themselves on broad lawns and in shady groves, withal "a gay buffet before them set, where lashins of good drink there was," and under the same broad tent on the green a smooth planked platform for tripudiation, on which Young America united, without distinction of parties. Then there was one good speech by an orator, who has the rare art of speaking well, and stopping just before you wish him to—the Rev. Mr. Chapin.

As we are the only people in the world who are all

It is, thee, the duty and pleasure of your correspondent to gratify this American-loving taste for royalty; but Faris has been uncommon short off for monarchs this season. We are lying fallow, as it were, after that magnificent last year's crop of crowned heads—the Cesarian Russian, the Royal Prussian (double), the Imperial Austrian, the Sublime Tork (rare), the Mock Egyptian, the Taicoun Japonica (admired blossom, but blasted since), and numerous dwarf varieties. I am happy at last to offer a sovereign crumb of comfort, in announcing the arrival at the Hotel du Louvre (Americans only still rush to the costly discomfort of the Grand Hotel) of H. M. Fatouma Djourbé, that noble woman, Queen of Mohély, one of the Comoro Isles, latitude about 11.30 south, long, 44,30 cast, pop. about —000; mixed Arab Moholy, one of the Comoro Isles, latitude about 11.50 south, long, 44.20 east, pop. about —0.00; mixed Arab and negro; relig. Mahometan, mixed with primary fetichism and superinduced Christianity. H. M. Fatoumah, the general reader will be pleased to learn, arrived at 6 o'clock p. m. on Thesday last past, and is small, slim, with bright black eyes, white teeth, vails, corsage in red stuff, pantaloonettes gathered about the lower leg, so to speak, and French bottines that greatly impede her movements, M. M.'s court costume in that particular, when at home, being barefoot. Her hair is not kinked, but her royal complexion is what was a merchantable shade in our plexion is what was a merchantable shade in our untry a few years ago, and would be again should bemocratic victory repeculiarize our republican in-tutions. Let us hope rather that their hardly gained accord with the common sense and practice of

modern civilization be permanently granted.
Still keeping to themes of specially American bearing. I must say a word of an Ode entitled, Le 4
Juillet, and dedicated to Au Général Grant, published here on its name's day by M. Cauvet, with this epigraph from Longfellow, whose presence in Paris is now daily expected:

"Humanity, with all its fears, With all the hopes of future years, Is hanging breathless on thy fate."

Is hanging breathless on thy fate."

The first flowing French stanza walks in English as follows: "Hail, glorious day, when happy America freed herself from an odious yoke, and, casting off her vassalage, like the eaglet bursting his cage, soared free toward heaven." To our notion, the proce of one of the Paris journals is preferable, where the editor, announcing last Friday the proposed celebration of the Fourth at the Pré Catelan, adds: "Happy the people independent enough to celebrate the anniversary of their independence." You see a celebration by Frenchnen of the anniversary of the Teunis Court Outh, or of the 24th of February, would not be permitted by the anthorities here. But one brought up on English literature should be diffident of his criticisms on the so essentially foreign qualities of French verse. It is mindful of this general, let alone a particular, incompetence that your corres-French verse. It is mindful of this general, let annic loyal s alone a particular, incompetence that your correspondent has so long deferred any written notice of several poems relating to the "Death of Lincoln."

M. Paradol, that were evolved last year by the motive power of the prize offered by the French Academy for a best poem on that theme. There were more than piner. the prize offered by the French Academy for a best poem on that theme. There were more than ninety (90.) competitors, so one of the unsuccessful ones tells us in the good-natured preface to his printed unsuccess. Four of these "effusions" are in my bookcase. I may confidently say of all these four that they are well printed on fine paper, "creditably got up." They are full of generous sentiments of liberty and humanity, rather worn for the most part, but have the vital merit of wearing well. As for their specially poetical form and quality, it seems to me that there is reason to suspect, under correction of any critic who reads French as well as he does English, that three of the four are rather above than under the low level of prize-competing occasional essays in verse.

sional essays in verse.

To return to the sayings and doings of the week. Even those of the Corps Legislatif offer one feature of peculiar attraction to the thirty Americans who of peculiar attraction to the thirty Americans who are, and to the numerous compatriots whose ambition it is to be, enlisted knights in the select host of the French Legion of Honor. It appears by the report of last Tuesday's debate, that up to the battle of Austerlitz this noble order numbered less than 8,000 members. In Louis Philippe's time the number rose to some 40,000—a vulgarization and shameful deterioration for which that monarch was very sharply taken to task in print (the press being then comparatively free) by Prince Louis Napoleon of Ham, who returned to the charge in 1852, and himself proposed and, I believe, decreed that thenceforth, till the host was brought again within duly exclusive limits, two was brought again within duly exclusive limits, two vacancies by death should precede each new nomination. That was in 1852. It is now 1868, and there are between 62,000 and 63,000 living legionaries, without counting Mr. Commissioner Beckwith and Mr. McCormick, Of these more than 34,000 are military men. A governsioner Beckwith and Mr. McCormick. Or these more than 34,000 are military men. A govern-ment member, Gen. Lebreton, responding to the civi-ian orator who enunciated these facts, justified the growth of the Legion on the military side by the exgrowth of the Legion on the mintary side by the exceptionally numerous feats of arms, meriting the reward of the red ribbon and cross, that have been done under the "Empire which is peace," in the Crimea, Italy, China, Cochm-China, and Mexico: the General added that if there was, as he impliedly admitted there was, a lamentably grown and growing accession to the Legion, the excess and the unworthiness were all on the side of the civilians. When the gallant General had expressed his becoming contempt for the civilian knights and suitors for When the galiant teeneral had expressed his becoming contempt for the civilian knights and suitors for knighthood, Glais Bizoin, the witty opposition member, rose to say that he agreed neither with the first speaker nor yet with the General, but thought rather that the knightly ribbon should be given to every one who applied for it in exchange of a slight fee, which, seeing the vanity of men, would bring a very handsome and timely sum to the national treasury.

handsome and timely sum to the national treasmry.

It may be a service rendered to our numerous compatriots (there are four frank enough to confess to the desire in C.'s small circle of American acquaintances), ambitious of French knighthood, to inform them that, by a regulation dating since the origin of the second empire, the candidate for the honor must nominate himself and run himself—must sign a written suit for a red ribbon reward of his blushing merits. The cause of this new regulation is that a few years ago several men of real merit, who had been set down on the ministerial list as ribboned victims to decorate, in being decorated, the is that a few years ago several men of real merit, who had been set down on the ministerial list as ribboned victims to decorate, in being decorated, the national Napoleonic fete day altar of Saint Napoleonic fete day altar of

red pink, or rose, in their button-holes. Chevaliers du A. Printemps, the French wags style such. How often Sev

FRANCE.

THE FOURTH OF JULY—SAVAGE ROYALTY—A
FRENCH ODE ON THE FOURTH OF JULY—
PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE BODY—
A REMARKABLE NEW BOOK.

Press Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, July 10, 1868.

When a man "feels it to be his duty," no matter how unpleasant "it" may be to himself or others, the best way is to have it out and done with it, like a bad tooth. To send you an account of a Fourth of July, and at this late date, is like sending coals to distributed with unheard-of prodigality down to the

cess of seeing this decoration, which in its author's design was reserved for eminent deserts in all kinds, distributed with unheard-of prodigality down to the lowest ranks of mediocrity, and even lower than that, we have come in France to despise it, without, however, ceasing to desire it. Nevertheless, to-day, and among the enlightened classes, it is a distinction not to receive it or not to wear it, and there is a notable progress in this respect in the last twenty years."

The above extract is from La Nouvelle France, a just published volume by Prevost Paradol. Its publication is an event. It is essentially a discussion in octavo of what a solemn Senatus Consult two years ago declared must not be discussed, namely, the Imperial Constitution. If Government were logical it would have contiscated the book in proof-sheets, as it did a few years ago a comparatively harmless book by the Duke d'Aumale, as it was on the point of being issued by the same publishers. That Paradol admitted seizure, confiscation, and suppression among the probabilities to which his volume exposed itself, appears in his preface; in the calm tone of which, he looking such probabilities straight in the face, appears also his satisfied persuasion that the condemnation of his book and its author by arbitrary brute force, would be its and his triumphal acquittal and assurance of thoughtful hearing at the bar of public opinion.

The volume was out of press but three days ago. I have had time to only seurry through its pages. A tolerably faithful synopsis of them would fill two of

As we are the only people in the world who are all sovereign since '76, so we are of all people in the world most eager to see and hear about crowned heads; if an element of snobbery mingles with this sympathy, it must be attributed to our more or less excussable descent from the loyal Britishers. How otherwise explain the enthusiam of that type American (large type, capital type) H. W. Beecher for the highly respectable, quite common-place woman, but crowned queen, who does not govern Great Britain ? "If now, here in your midst, shall mention the name of Queen Victoria your cheers will be a testimony to your admiration of this noble woman [and sure enough the American orator, as great orators are, is reader. thy, it must be attributed to our more or less excusable descent from the loyal Britishers. How otherwise
explain the enthusian of that type American (large
type, capital type) H. W. Beecher for the highly
respectable, quite common-place woman, but crowned
queen, who does not govern Great Britain? "If I
queen Victoria your cheers will be a testimony to
your admiration of this noble woman (and sure
enough the American orator, as great orators are, is
sure of his American andience; the reporter intercolates the proof]. (Great applanse.) Though it be in
a political meeting or any other public gathering, no
man can mention her name without eliciting enthusiastic tokens of respect."

It is, then, the duty and pleasure of your correspondent to gratify this American-loving taste for

Anssachusetts and Cantornia.

[If, happily, everything, in the political kind, were not simply perfect in the democratic republic confined by the Atlantic and Pacific oceans in our hemisphere, an eccentric person might conceive that the American (intelligent) readers of Paradol's first chap-ters might possibly gather suggestions of practical

benefit from their perusal.]

The second book is a long and careful essay toward a plan of government fit and fitted to France, Paradol accepts, what in his heart and in his head he does not sympathize with, universal suffrage as an irrevocable fact. Admitting this controlling condition of any possible future Constitution of the French state, he subjects the actual "indiscutable" Imperial Constitution, under cover of hypathesis and theoret.

state, he subjects the actual "indiscutable" Imperial Constitution, under cover of hypothesis and theoretical constitution-making, to a discussion—to such a riddling and sifting, and consequent condemnation—as it has never been exposed to before in print.

Throughout these first two books, more bitterly severe upon the second Empire than any other book that has been let come to print in France since 1852, there is no personal attack on the Emperor, no vailed personalities. The spirit of the writer is raised quite above such weakness. Every one knows that Paradol's wit, set against the Emperor or officious advocates of the Empire, is sure to win. He does not sink cates of the Empire, is sure to win. He does not sink for a paragraph to grasp that easy victory. The third and last book of La Nouvelle France is mainly occupied with a question whose solution interests our national vanity (patriotism) as much as French na-

Passing, by the briefest of resumés, over considerations and presentation of facts which he so strikingly coordinates and argues from, I offer the essences of his third book in this wise: France is declining. Not to accumulate, too many proofs of the decline of Not to accumulate too many proofs of the decline of France since 1852, in respect of literature, ari, and science, here is the indisputable, brutal, material fact, that since 1858 New Germany has grown and is growing. The strength and vitality of New Germany is unquestionable. Will it stop growing, then? Does all history give us one example of a growing power that voluntarily stopped growing? New Germany, Aiready grown to be our formidable rival, not to say already our superior, is still in movement, will inevitably complete herself by annexation of Holand, and so French supremacy in Europe falls away. That, and for to-day, is sad enough to the French patriot. But that is for to-day only and transient

grand, overshadowing fate lies larger out, The grand, overshadowing fate hes larger out, visible in its dread, ghastly inevitableness to any clear-eyed man. The Anglo-Saxon people already hold in actual possession, and in sure prospective grab—on the American Republican side, North America from the Pole to the Isthmus; on the Britannic loyal side, Australia, and that much of the Indies not claimed and absorbed by Anglo-American

M. Paradol, as a clever writer in the Revue des Deux sch twelve years ago in this corresponda best ence) regarded the absorbing, conquering advance of the Angio-Saxon as already writ in the books of fate. All America, Australia, and at least the western coast of China, and the Indies being in the Anglo-Saxon hands. Germany, even growing annually by thousands, despite its enormous contribution of emigrants to the United States, while France, send-ing out no emigrants, barely holds its own. Where, how, and when can France keep or recover its presi-dential negition among the nations of the earth?

how, and when can France keep or recover its presidential position among the nations of the earth? Paradol frankly admits that the French presidency of the civilized world is lost. He nrges that a decent second place among the nations is worth her thriving for, but that the strife to be successful should begin now. In a sense, and an essentially true one, says Paradol, L. N. B. was right when he said that the power of a nation was measured by the number of fighting men it could put in the field.

Rather odd, wofully sad, that L. N. Bonaparte and Prevost Paradol come to a close communion agreement on this brutal article of patriotic greed. We had it though, all over and over again, between 1860 and 1865.

Paradol philosophically resigns the old ambition of France ruling the world; he clings patriotically to the hope that France may keep a respectable consultative position in the coming political world, wherein Europe need to be. The only chance of fulfillment of this hope he finds in the development of Franco-Algerine colonization. He would people Northern Africa with an odd ten or twenty millions of Frenchmen.

men.

Now what would quite flabbergast the thoughtful Wisconsin or Oregon reader of M. Paradol's really
valuable and commendable book, is the utter absence, on the part of the author, of the remotest preliminary idea of a suspicion that the successful colonization of Algeria depends on anything but a Ministerial "reglementation." No, truly, this is finally isterial "reglementation." No, truly, this is finall the most remarkable feature of his eminently remark able and valuable book; that it, reflecting its subtly able and valuable book: that it, reflecting its subtlythoughtful author's mind, which he sincerely believes to be a liberal mind, which he sincerely believes to be a liberal mind, which is a liberal mind,
does not get down to nor rise up to the simply human
conception of individual democracy. Folks governing themselves! What national folk has got to that
simplicity? Not Americans, sure, who have only
latterly got so far as to admit black males into the
class of American adults. And the women?
One other select American item and I am done:
Died last Tuesday, Senator Amedee Thayer. He
was son of James Thayer of Rhode Island, who became French citizen in the time of the old French
Revolution, and made an uncommon good pecuniary

Revolution, and made an uncommon good pecuniary thing out of it. There was a brother, dead now I think, also modern Napoleonic Senator and success-ful man, so far as piled up money makes success.

A FRANCO-AMERICAN SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.

A FRANCO-AMERICAN SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.
The French Government has contracted with Baron d'Erlanger and Mr. Reuter for the laying of a cable between France and the United States. The agreement is as follows:

ART. I The line is to start from Brest, terminating at a point on the coast of the State of New-York, without touching at any foreign shore or intermediate station, except, if deemed desirable, at St. Pierre. The line must be in working order on or before the 1st September, 1869.

ART. II. The Government engages not to grant any other concession for the establishing of telegraphic lines between France and the United States during the period of 20 years, dating from 1st September, 1869.

ART. Hi. The rules of the International Telegraph Convention are applicable to this line.

in the years 185, x, y, z, my patriotic tile was exacer-bated, as a Secretary of our Legation, so decorated, passed by, and French Republican-minded acquain-tance snifled and mocked.

Lished Company, with a capital of 27,800,000 of france (\$5,500,000, gold), showing that the whole of this amount has been bona fide subscribed. Failing to meet this proviso the caution money is forfeited, and becomes tuned snifled and mocked. provise the caution money is forfeited, and becomes public property. The franchise stands null and void. The Company shall have the option, if necessary, to increase the capital to 40,000,000 francs.

ART. XII. A Government Inspector shall at all times, on demand, be allowed to inspect the progress of manufacturing the cable.

ART. XIII. The deposit (caution money) shall be repaid when the entire cable is ready for submerson on board

ART. XIV. The non-observance of any of the foregoing stipulations shall be deemed sufficient cause for the with-drawal of all and every privilege granted by the present act.
Stamp and registration fees to be paid by the persons obtaining the grant. The contract is dated 6th July, and signed by the Director-General of Telegraphs, the Viscount H. de Vougy, and countersigned and approved by Mons Pinard, the Minister of the Interior, and by the contractors, the Baron Emile d'Erlanger and M. Julius Reuter of London.

A paper upon "Methods of Education" was read by Mr. omnissioner Danforth. Miss Seaver of Oswego had

and the ballotting organ with forecast.

the list of officers elected:

Frezident--Win, N. Reid, Teacher, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Frezident--D. H. Cruttenden, New York; Commissioner Edward

Dauforth, Reasselaer, d. C. Runney, Genessee, J. Allen, Allegheny,

Corresponding Secretary-Assistant Superintendent James Cruixshank, Brooklyn.

Recording Secretaries-Alviras Snyder, Tompkins; Edward Smith,

Control of the Co

daga. rusurer-Assistant-Secretary Daniel J. Pratt, Albany. here was an opposition ticket run, but wholly de-There was an opposition ticket run, but wholly defeated.

Owego, N. Y., July 24.—the questions of the management of the Association and compulsory education, never came to direct definite results, being either crowded out of sight or swamped in the multiplicity of closing exercises. There has been general dissatisfaction felt at the lack of debate on questions which teachers wish to inform themselves upon, and it has been deemed that the programme, though prepared with a sincere desire to benefit and please all, has been crowded with too many reports and papers. The amount of recreative exercises was about as great as usual, and has given fair satisfaction, particularly, the callisthenic exercises. This evening has been almost wholly devoted to exercises affording popular cutertainment. A resolution was indeed, passed, proposed by Mr. Barr, urging that the State ought to build more school-houses for the accommodation of children, and when they are ready should, if there be any difficulty about filling them, then consider the feasibility of enforcing attendance. A paper upon "Nobler Æstheties for Children," by Mrs. Barr, was also read; beyond these the evening was taken up with the solutions of thanks and of positions on usual topics, with another exhibition of calisthenics, readings by Prof. Frobisher and Mrs. Randall, and music. Mrs. Barr's paper had reference to the neglect which is made in ordinary school curricula of the study of those arts which refine and educate the mind, and urged the necessity of having some improvement made in this direction. The pupil ought to be taught from nature itself, not merely from books, so that he might come to seek knowledge for its own sake, from his natural stimulated love for it. The paper thus turned upon a question which has merely from books, so that he might come to seek knowledge for its own sake, from his natural stimulated love
for it. The paper thus tarned upon a question which has
seemed to have unusual providence this year—the importance of the practical and useful, not the old routine,
in courses of study.

The Association for the course of the practical and useful, not the old routine, In courses of study.

The Association finally adjourned at 9:30 o'clock. It will meet in Ithaca in the end of July, 1869.

The Scranton Morning Republican of July 23, says; A body of men, 163 in number, arrived in Pittston says; A body of men, 163 in number, arrived in Pittston on Tuesday. Another body, 160 in number, visited the L. & S. Co.'s works, at Mill Creek, at 10 o'clock fyesterday morning, and compelled the stoppage of the works. The works at Shaft 8, Pennsylvania Coal Company, were also stopped by a body of the strikers. Tuesday night they encamped at a place called Grand Tunnel. The party were generally armed with clubs, no other weapons being visible. Shafts 2, 2 and 10, were also visited, the men turning out at the approach of the party. After leaving Mill Creek, the strikers proceeded to the Pins Ridge and Mineral Spring Collieries, reaching the latter at 11 o'clock, a.m. The men at work told the superintendent that they would not join in the strike, but when the rovers appeared they joined in at once. The latter held a parley with Mr. Davis, dictating terms, &c., and among other things declared that they would not work longer than eight hours a day. Leaving this point, they proceeded to the upper Baltimere Works of the D. & H. Co, where there had been a strike, but where the men had voluntarily commenced work on Tuesday morning. They reached this point at 12 o'clock. As soon as the men saw them coming they fied, fearing personal damage for returning to work. The rovers now separated and returned to their rendezvous. A gentleman brought word that at Shaft No. 2 fighting was going on. The strikers met with resistance and commenced to tear up the track. One man was badly injured and subsequently died. The Rovers demanded of the Burgess some Fenian arms, which were surrendered. A man who resisted, saying that he would work if he choose, was so Tuesday. Another body, 100 in number, visited the ART. VII. The contractors are restrained from uniting with any French or foreign Transatiantic Cable Company, nor are they permitted to sell out their interest without obtaining the sanction from the Government.

ART. VIII. Should, during the period of 29 years, a single cable prove insufficient, owing to an accumulation of business or otherwise, the holders of this grant shall cause a second cable to be laid within the space of 18 calendar months from the date of receiving notice to that effect, unless they prefer to renounce the privileges granted as enumerated in Art. 2, as above; their decision must be given within three months from motice.

ART. IX. If an interruption of telegraphic communication takes place for a longer period than 18 months, the Government shall have power to cancel all and every privilege granted by the present act; the Government shall have power to cancel all and every privilege granted by the present act; the Government shall have power to cancel all and every privilege granted by the present act; the Government shall have power to cancel all and every privilege granted by the present act; the Government shall have power to cancel all and every privilege granted by the present act; the Government shall have power to cancel all and every privilege granted by the present act; the Government shall have power to cancel all and every privilege granted by the present act; the Government shall have power to cancel all and every privilege granted by the present act; the Government shall have power to cancel all and every privilege granted by the present act; the Government shall have power to cancel all and every privilege granted by the present act; the Government shall have power to cancel all and every privilege granted by the present act; the Government shall have power to cancel all and every privilege granted by the present act; the Government shall have power to cancel all and every privilege granted by the present act; the Government shall have power to cancel all and every privilege

Parish, Louisiana. When the vine is about two feet long it is covered, and when the stem takes root it is divided between the old and the new root, and the melons re-

INDIANA.

THE CAMPAIGN-THE FIGHTING BOYS IN BLUE THE GERMAN ELEMENT-WHAT THE DEMO-CRATS ARE DOING. om Our Special Correspondent.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., July 21, 1868. Whatever the Republicans of other States when the entire called a result for somewher on loads.

ART. XIV. The monocharprane of any of the frequent of all and every puriting granted by the present of the property of may be doing, the Republicans of Indiana can surely not be charged with tukewarmness and inactivity. Satisfied as they are that they will elect their State ticket in October by from 15,000 to 20,000 majority, and that they

the basis presented by the laws of Congress; and, under the fostering care of the nation, this inclination may be increased and ripened into a fixed and dominent public sentiment, which shall permanently control these states, and
frame their institutions in the spirit of liberty and justice,
and draw them again within the Union with renewed affection for its traditions, its people and its institutions. If,
however, this hope should be crushed, and the advocates
of the property of the property of the property of the property
of the property of the property of the property
and a fixed status in the Federal Union; but a reign of
injustice and terror will speedily ensur. Partisans opposed
to the polley of Congress have denounced it most bitterly
because it has armed the freedman with a ballot, for
his protection, which, it is averred, he is unfit to exereite because he is of an "inferior race." There can be no
doubt that the white races reared under favorable circumstances are in virtue, intelligence, and physique
vasily superior to the black races, and especially of the
recently freed black people of the South; but it is not true
that the freedmen of North Carolina are less capable of
an intelligent exercise of the elective franchise than
are the masses of the native white laboring
men east of the mountains. Indeed it is questionable whether there are more freedmen in North Carolina who cannot read and write than there are of whites
who labor under the same peculiarity. It is shown by
official data that in several counties which gave majorities against the Constitution in the recent election, nearly
one-half of the whites who registered were unable to sign
their names; and it is believed that the freedman votes
more intelligently than the poor white whose prejudices
are more potent than his intellectual reasoning faculties.
While, therefore, under other circumstances impartial
suffrage based upon the intelligence of the voter, commands tiself to the judgment. It cannot at present be
adopted in these States without a denial of domocratic
privileges to whites as well as blacks. The freedmen
have certainly develope

DANIEL S. DICKINSON ON HORATIO SEYMOUR. The following is an extract from the speech of Daniel S. Dickinson, delivered at the great ratification meeting held at the Cooper Institute in the City of New-York, Oct. 8, 1862. As Mr. Dickinson was a life-lone Democrat, and in a position to be perfectly posted on Mr. Seymour's record, the picture he draws may be especially

refreshing just now to those "Conservative soldiers" who, at their late Convention in New-York, committed themselves so unreservedly to the support of the Democratic nominee for the Presidency:

When the most atrocious conspiracy which ever descorated earth found development in an assault upon our national flag at Sumter, and in efforts to massacre a half-starved garrison placed there in a time of profound peace according to uniform usage, for no other offense than asserting the supremacy of their country's Constitution, and giving to the breeze, as emblematical thereof, the glorious Stars and Stripes of their fathers—when the brawe volunteers who were harrying to the defense of our nation's capital to save it from mob rule, and rebellion, and conflagration, were bleeding by traitorous hands—when strong men trembled, when women wept, and children instinctively cluing closer to the maternal bosom—when all communication between the loyal States and the capital was cut off by rebellious forces—when the President elect of the United States had then recently reached the seat of government, where duty called him, by a circuntous and an unnsual route, and in disguise, to escape the dagger of the assassin, and when our fand was filled with exiltement and consternation, and alarim—when "shrieked the timid and stood still the brave," and the confiding masses looked about to see who were the men for the crists, among the citizens of the Empire State, who had borne a part in public affairs, and were naturally looked up to as exemplars in such a crists, he (Horatio Seymour) hied himself away upon the double-quick in the opposite direction (laughter), and for pearly half a year hid himself among the lakes and tivers and fomantic woodlands and inland towns of Wisconsin; and his tongue was as alient on the subject of denouncing the rebellion as those of the murdered volunteers, whose "ghosts walked unrevenged amongst us." [Sensation.] There we may suppose he basked and balanced, and watched and waited, and turned and twisted (

POLITICAL.

doings of men too stolid in political depravity to be gitted with ordinary instincts, and too regardless of the popular will to be mindful of shame; and the defeat they experienced at the hands of the people should serve as a warning to trimmers and traitors and parricides and ingrates through all future time. This movement drew the secluded one from his hiding-place, and he came forth with all the courage of him who, in conflict with his wife, being driven under the bed, and while remaining thus esconsed, declared that whether she consented or not he would look out through a knot-hole in the clap-boards so long as he had the spirit of a man! (Great and repeated laughter and applause). He entered on the political canvass, and on the 28th of October, 1861, a few days before the election made a speech, the burden of which was an apology for the Rebellion, and a condemnation of the Administration for having meted out the rigor of martial law to those in arms against the Government. Though abounding with filmsy disguises and sophistical generalities, it contained one point worthy not only of notice, but of the severest reprehension, and here it is: "If it is frue that Slavery must be abolished to save this Union, then the people of the South should be allowed to withdraw themselves from that Government which cannot give them the protection guaranteed by its terms." What: place this glorious Union—this heritage of human hope this asylum for the world's weary pilgrum—this refuge for the oppressed of the earth—in the scale of being beneath the black, and bloated, and bloody, the corrupt and corrupting, the stultified and stulitying institution of Slavery: No: Sooner than see this Union severed, let not only the institution perish, whenever and wherever it can be found, but let the habitations that have known it perish with it, and be known no more forever. [Tremendous and long-continued applause. "That's so." "That's the talk." Three the habitations that have known it perish with it, and be known no more forever. [Tremendous and long-continued applause. "That's so," "That's the talk." Three cheers.] And yet this returning fugitive from patriotism proclaims as his creed, in effect if not in terms, that if either Slavery or the Union must be destroyed it should be the Union! And the name of this man is Horatio Sey-mour. [Sensation.]

THE FRENCH GRANT AND COLFAX CAMPAIGN CLUB.

To the French Americans of the City and State of New-

FELLOW-CITIZENS: For the first time in the annals of our political warfare, an attempt is being made to organize and unite the French Republicans of imposed to sustain a revenue, to the great detriment of the City and State of New-York for effective service during the coming campaign. The importance of the struggle is evident to all who have an interest in the wel- these evils and to secure reform in canal management fare of the country; and, without entering at present that your delegates assembled in Albany in February upon an exposition of the principles of the Republican last. The indignation of an outraged people was there upon an exposition of the principles of the republican last. The indigation of the power and aid of your repre-party, we think it the duty as well as the interest of every fully expressed, and the power and aid of your repre-French citizen to further the peace and union of the sentatives—the Senate and Assembly—was strongly in country by using his utmost endeavors to elect the only perity, and happiness of the country; and we therefore to a higher power than the Legislature, viz, the people of liberties and advantages which the land of our adoption affords us, by cordially uniting with us in our efforts to us but to fully organize and use the only weapone and Vice-Presidency of the nation.

R. DE THOUARS, President.

LEÓN DE ST. CLAIR, Secretary. UNION REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.

The Finance Committee of the Union Repubican General Committee of this city met on Thursday evening at the Fifth Avenue Hotel and took measures to raise the funds necessary to carry on the campaign. The Hon. Hooper C. Van Vorst was elected Chairman and the Hon. John H. White Secretary. Marshall O. Roberts, Wm. R. Stewart, Fred A. Conkling, Moses H. Grinnell, Waldo Hutchins, and George Opdyke were added to the Committee. Contributions may be sent to the Treasurer, Ira O. Miller, No. 160 Fulton-st., or handed to any member of the Committee. No person will be employed to solicit contributions unless duly authorized in writing by the officers of the Finance Committee and the Chairman of the General Committee, the Hou. Freeman J. Fithian.

THE TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT. THE TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

At a neeting of the "XXIst Assembly District Union Republican Association, held at its Yorkville rooms, Masonic Hall, Eighty-sixth-st., near Third-ave., on Tuesday evening July 21, 1888, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That all parsons residing in the Twenty-first Assembly District who are entitled to vote, and are favorable to the principles of the Union Republican party as set forth in the platform adopted by the National Republican Convention, be confusing invited. to lon this Association and the near the results and the results are results as the results and the results and the results and the results are results as the results and the results are results as the results and the results are results as a subject to the results and the results are results as the results are results and the results are results as the re

onal Republican Convention, be cordially invited to Join this Associous, and sid in securing the triumph of those principles at the ensul lection.

MM. H. Du Camp, Chairman.

Juo. Norton and Chas. Child, Secretaries.

LETTER FROM GEN. HANCOCK. WASHINGTON, D. C., July 4, 1868. J. STEEDMAN, New York:

MY DEAR SIR: My relation to the Presidential candidacy was not of my seeking. But when I assumed command of the Fifth Military District, and found it necessary to act upon principles which had long been familiar to my mind, the partiality of friends, without any other effort of mine, brought my name prominently into discussion. They were generous enough to supppose NORTH CAROLINA.

Gen. Ed. W. Hinks, commanding the port of Goldsboro, North-Carlina, has written a long letter on the condition of the South to a friend in Bangor, Me. which The Whig and Courier prints. We extract the following:

There is manifested by many in these States, a sincere and honest disposition to bury the past and accept the present situation with a hopeful yew of the future, and to devote themselves to the restoration of the prespective of the people and the reestablishment of the States upon the busis presented by the laws of Congress; and, under the fostering care of the mation, this inclination may be interested.

THE DEMOCRATIC REUNION. to hold another Democratic Convention in which all the
States were represented. But Mr. Pendleton failed to
that manufacturers will also bring samples of wool from state that, if his advice had been followed, no such re- their stock. union would have taken place. Here is what he counseled in 1861:

If you will not; if you find conciliation impossible; if If you will not; if you find conclusion impossible; if your differences are so great that you cannot or will not econcile them, then, gentlemen, let the seceding States tepart in peace; let them establish their government and mpire, and work out their destiny according to the wislom which God has given them.

Pendleton was not alone in favoring this course. Here are a few other declarations to the same effect:

Pendleton was not alone in favoring this course. Here are a few other declarations to the same effect:

"If it is true that Slavery must be abolished to save the Union, then the people of the South should be allowed to WITHDRAW THEMSELVES FROM THE GOVERNMENT which cannot give them quarantees by its terms."

[Sermour in October, 1981.

"Resolved, That under the Constitution there is no power in the Federal Government to coerce the States, or any number of them, by military force. If the power of coercion exists at all, it is a legal power, and not military. That the Democratic party, if true to its own time-honored principles, cannot sustain a war against sovereign States; that we believe it to be the duty of the party to proclaim these sentiments boldly, that the people may feel that there is at least one political organization which will deal honestly and independently and truthfully with them."

[New York Democracy in Cooper Institute, Jone 3, 1863.

I dony, as I have ever done, that the Federal Government has any right under the Constitution to coerce by force of arms any one or more of its great constituencies.

Depend upon it, Heaven will frown upon such a cause as this; it cannot and will not come to good.

I say emphatically they would go with the South from every wise, prudential, and patriotic reason.

[Price of the New-Jersey Democracy.

FRED. DOUGLASS ON CHASE.

Frederick Douglass, speaking of the defection of Salmon P. Chase, says that he has fallen further and deeper into the abys of infamy than any of the political apostates who have preceded him. He says that he has long doubted the trustworthiness of Mr. Chase, and has suspected his public career to be guided more by self-interest than by a desire for the common weal. As for the cry of Mr. Chase's friends that "he joined the Democratic party to reform it," Mr. Douglas treats it with contempt, and says that the defense is worse than the crime.

Ludge Hoar, resitivaty, declines, to be a Re-

Judge Hoar positively declines to be a Re-ublican candidate for the Governorship of Massachu-etts. This will leave the track clear for Lieutenant Wil-

THE MURDER OF POLICEMAN SMEDICK.

Coroner Keenan yesterday, at the East Thirty-

fifth-street Police Station, held an inquest on the body of refreshing just now to those "Conservative soldiers" Policeman John Smedick, who, on Thursday night, was who, at their late Convention in New-York, committed shot dead by John Real, a noted desperado, while the offi-Policeman John Smedick, who, on Thursday night, was shot dead by John Real, a noted desperado, while the officer was patroling his beat in First-ave, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third-sts. Edward Carpenter of No. 353 East Thirty-fourth-st, testified that on the night in question, about 104 o'clock, he was passing up First-ave, and at the northwest cerner of Thirty-second-st, saw the prisoner standing, with folded arms, leaning against the coal-box; at the same time witness saw deceased coming toward him, on the same side, at a slow pace; when the prisoner and deceased were about six or eight feet apart, and witness had passed them ten or twelve feet, he saw a flash and heard the report of a pistol; he turned and saw deceased starger, and at the same moment saw a pistol in the hand of the prisoner; witness then ran across the street, and while sloing so saw another flash and heard another report from where the prisoner stood; this was followed by a third; This statement was corroborated in part by John Hyland of No. 543 First-ave, and Henry Beckman of No. 505 First-ave. Policeman James Mee testified that about 104 o'clock p. m. on Thursday he was standing in Thirty-second st, near First-ave, when he heard two pistol shots fired in quick succession; almost immediately afterward the prisoner came running along Thirty-second-st, on the north side; witness ordered him to stop prisoner repifed, "Go away, you son of a —, or I'll kill you too," and at the same moment fired at witness, who ran after him; the accused ran up Thirty-second-st, to a hallway, through which he dashed to the rear yard, scaled the fence, and reached Thirty-third-st, witness followed him to Second-ave, where he turned, and again fred at witness; neither shot took effect; the accused again turned, and ran up Second-ave, to Thirty-fourth-st, down Thirty-fourth-st. toward First-ave, and about the middle of the block was overtaken by the witness, who knocked him dows cer was patroling his beat in First-ave., between Thirtysident on the subject of denouncing the rebellion as those the murdered volunteers, whose "ghosts walked unevenged amongst us." [Sensation.] There we may suppose he basked and balanced, and watched and waited, and turned and twisted [laughter], until autumn, when a mall knot of defunct, defeated, desperate, and despications placed by the black was the politicians, who had for years hung upon the subject of the Democratic party of this istic, came to his relief by entering the field. [Laughter,] They borrowed without leave the honored name of Democracy under which to perpetuate their covert treation, as the hypocrite

"Stole the liver of the court of Heaven To serve the devilin."

Their disgraceful and disloyal record stands out as the Their disgraceful and disloyal record stands out as the Their disgraceful and disloyal record stands out as the the prisoner, when brought the prisoner replied that the prisoner with the prisoner replied the prisoner to the Station-House; there had been some difficulty between the decased of the accused; on the lat of July last the prisoner supped a revolver three times at the decased; for that he was arrested; the platot taken from the accused is a Colt's navy revolver; one chamber is loaded, and five are empty. Sergeant Win. H. McConnell testified that the prisoner, when brought that the prisoner replied that the prisoner replied that the had not it was not his family witness then brought the prisoner to the Station-House; there had been some difficulty between the decased of the bleek was arrested; the platot taken from him, with the witness of the was a treated to the prisoner replied the had not it was not his family witness then brought the prisoner to the Station-House; there had been some difficulty between the decased of the had on the pixtle of the was at the decased; for that he was arrested; the platot taken from him with the was at the decased; for the was a colt's navy revolver; one chamber is loaded, and the care of the court of the court of the court of the court o

by Officers Mee and Lambert, said "I'm the man; I shot him; I tried it any how;" witness asked Officer Mee if Smedio was dead: the prisoner said, "If he isn't, it isn't my fault;" soon afterward, the body of Policeman Smediok was brought in. Dr. Wooster Beach made a post morton examination of the body and found that one ball had entered the left side of the head just above the ear and passed entirely through, emerging on the opposite side. The other ball entered the chest a little to the left and above the right inlipic, and passed entirely through the body. Either would have caused death. The evidence was so clear and direct that the jury at once rendered a verdice against Real, who is a native of Ireland, aged 28 years, lived at No. 565 First-ave., and by occupation a car driver. On being questioned by the Corener as to his guilt, he replied that he had nothing to say. He was committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

CANAL CONVENTION. To the People of the State of New York : Whereas, The New York State Canal Conven

tion, held in the City of Albany, on the 25th and 26th Fe.

bruary last, appointed a Committee, to be known as the State Canal Executive Committee, with power to call future conventions; and whereas, said Committee, at . meeting held in the city of New York, on the 6th and 7th July instant, authorized and directed its Chairman and Secretary to call a State Canal Convention, to assemble in the City of Albany, on the 12th day of August next, and directed them to submit the following, as the reasons and basis of said call: "Recent developments have laid bare a system of fraud and corruption in the management of the Canals that beggars description-princely fortunes have been secured therefrom by corrupt combinationsthe Executive and Legislative power of the State has been controlled or paralyzed, and the will of the people set at defiance; the Canals have become so dilapidated as to impede navigation, and render it uncertain and expensive; the Treasury has been depleted by the present contract system, while rates of toll are unwisely business and diversion of traffic to other channels beyond the bounds of our own State. It was to remedy voked, with what results all are familiar. Failing then, nen capable of restoring and preserving the union, pros- it is proposed to try again, and this time make our appeal carnestly call upon you to prove your appreciation of the the State, to whom this subject comes with an interest and a force not to be resisted. There is no remedy left secure the election of Grant and Colfax to the Presidency of reform under a free Government—the ballot." Now, therefore, your Committee, by virtue of the authority vested in them invite you to assemble in convention at the State Capital, in the City of Albany, on Wednesday, the 12th day of August next. at 12 o'clock noon, to deliberate and adopt such action and policy as in your wisdom the imminent importance of this subject demands. This call is particularly addressed to the friends of the Canals, or those who truly espouse this cause, without regard to political or partisan considerations. Each Senatorial District is requested to send ten delegates. All Boards of Trade and other Commercial Associations within the State are especially requested to send full delegations.

By order of the State Canal Executive Committee, JAMES P. WALLACE, Chairman, No. 14 Broad-st., New-York A. E. CULVER, Secretary, Utica.

EXPOSITION OF WOOLS AND WOOLENS.

New-York, July, 1868.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: Western wool manufacturers, merchants,

and, to a considerable extent, Western wool growers are much interested in the Exposition of Wool, Woolens, and Wool-Working Machines to be held at Chicago August 4 and 6, under the auspices of the Woolen Manufacturers' Association of the North-West. The indications are now that the Exposition will be successful in a high degree. It will be held in a fine new building well-adapted for the purpose, giving abundant room for the display of goods and machinery, and being centrally located. A large number of Western wool-workers have signified their intention of exhibiting sample pieces of the work of their mills. A goodly show of goods from the mills of New-England and New-York is also expected. Wool-working machinery will be shown in operation.

It is particularly desirable that there should also be good exhibition of wools, and that every variety of wool that is or can advantageously be grown in the United States should be represented at least by samples. Western wool growers very much need to grow a greater variety of wool, and Western wool manufacturers also need to make a greater variety of goods. A good ex hibition of the various grades of combing wool, the fine Saxony wool, wool from the various "Down" sheep, as well as of the different varieties of the more popular merinoes would do much good. It is also desirable to have manufacturers and growers furnished with the op, portunity to compare the wools of the West with those grown in the East, as they will have the opportunity to compare the goods made in the two sections. The publisher of The Western Rural of this city, has offered to see to the classification, arrangement, and placing for ex-George H. Pendleton, in his Grafton speech, hibition of all samples of wool that may be sent to be ongratulated his audience that they had been enabled care, and it is to be hoped that Eastern as well as West-

Gov. Oglesby, Lieut. Gov. Bross, and Major Rice are to inaugurate the Exposition with short addresses, and prominent wool growers and agriculturists from both East and West have engaged to be present at the Conven-tion of Wool Growers and Wool Manufacturers, to be held on the evening of the second day of the Exposition. Much good is expected to result from this Convention and the discussions there to be had, as it is hoped that much can be done to bring both classes into harmony and a proper understanding of the rights and wants of

Chicago, Ill., July 21.

IS THE THERMOMETER A FAIR INDICATOR OF HEAT?

SIR: "Who shall decide when doctors disagree ?" If such be the case, with a petient writhing under the pain of a wounded limb, or tossing with a burning fever, pain of a wounded limb, or tossing with a burning fever, what truth must be in it when the clerks of the weather put forth their wise sayings (not predictions, for in such a case no sane mind would expect they could agree). One observes his thermometer, which of course is a good one, and tells us of the unwonted high of the mercury, while another scaus the scale of his standard thermometer, and puts down the first as mistaken, and a third laughs in his sleeve, and calls them both dunces. All this is owing to difference, either in the instruments themselves, or to the circumstances in which they are placed. An excellent thermometer may be hung against a wall, or opposite to one that reflects the heat, or in various other unsuitable situations. The New-York Herald and Times of the 16th give the highest degrees for a number of years, and as an illustration of the diversity of observations compare these two. For 1835, The Herald, 90°; The Times, 1004°. Athermometer that has hung for ten years, free from contact with anything, and in the shade at all hours of the day, with nothing to reflect the heat, except the grass, gave as the highest degree for 1854, 93°; The Herald gave it at 98°. For 1856, this was 93°; The Times, 100°, and The Herald, 102. For 1805, 98 4-5; The Herald and Times, 1014°. Thus we should read with much allowance the reports of the fearful heat experienced at some other place—as buildings, open ground, roads or streets will affect the mercury. The temperature for the month, thus far, habeen high, having been below 70° only one morning, and only once bolow 80° at 20°clock p. m., while the average, or mean daily record has been above 70° for the whole 18 days.

New-York, July 15, 1868. what truth must be in it when the clerks of the weather days. New-York, July 15, 1868.

LETTER FROM SENATOR SUMNER.

The following Letter from Senator Sumner

The following Letter from Senator Sumner is in explanation of his letter, recently published, addressed to Major Smith of Norfolk, Va., and referring to the proposed election of a colored man to the Senate UNITED STATES SENATE CHAMBER & WASHINGTON, July 17, 1888.

DEAR SIR: I have yours of the lath inst. There seems to be some strange misunderstanding. It is my habit always to answer every letter which I receive, and, if course, I am frequently without the means of ascertaining the character of my correspondents or their objects. In the case to which you refer, an inquiry was addressed to me which I felt it my duty to answer, and which I had great satisfaction in answering according to my conviction of what is needed to secure the triumph of the cause of equal rights. Of course I had no synapose of interfering in any election, and if my letter has been used as if that was its intention, I can only regret that it has been misapplied.

misapplied.
I am, sir, very truly, Charles Sumnes.

THE BOWERY HOMICIDE - DISCHARGE OF JOSEPHS AND MILLER. Yesterday, at the Eldridge-st. Police-Station, Coroner Keenan concluded the inquest over the body of William Cramer, who was fatally beaten on Wednesday morning last, during an altereation with Solomon Josephs in front of the low basement saloon, No. 47 Bowery. The evidence elicited was merely cumulative, and at its conclusion the jury returned a verdiet that "the deceased, William Cramer, came to his death at the hands of some persons unknown." The accased were thereupon discharged from arrest.

Alderman S. P. Jones of Philadelphia has in Adderman S. P. Jones of Philadelphia has in his possession a cartridge box taken from a prisoner at the battle of Germantown, Oct. 4,1777. The body is made from ash turned to the required shape, with holes bored for cartridges. The cover is of leather, bearing in gift the arms of Great Britain and of George III. It is well preserved, and is a handsome relice of the days of the Revolution.